WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

SHE LOVES HIM: Bissure, Lenter Wallack, John Gilbert, Browne, Ward, Class, Fisher, S. T. Ringgold, Norton, Mr. John Selber, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Pope, Grahmy, Miss May Gunton, Miss Mask Madelle, Hencloud, Miss Pand, Miss Caman, and Miss Tomony,

THIS EVENING, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN: Miss Batemen as Parthenia; Mosace, J. C. Cowper, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnott, E. B. Helmes, D. E. Balton, J. W. Braisdell, Daovers, Barry; Miss Mary Wells.

THIS EVENING at 3 ITHE THEATER.

John Wood Madaine Mintra Scholler, Miss Kate Newton, Measure Favorett Rows, G. C. Bonifare, J. E. Studley, C. H. Rockwell, G. W. Garrison, J. H. Studleyl, Goo. Kames, James Lewis, J. J. Hied, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Moston.

THE EVENING CONCERT and BAZAAR for the benefit of the Orphans under the charge of the Rev. Bishop Lynch of Charleston.

BRUADWAY THEATER.
THES EVENING, at a SOLON SHINGLE; Mr. John E. Owens
PHE LIVE INDIAN: Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE HYPOCHONDRIAC-THE SERIORS
FAMILY: Mr. Charles Barns, supported by the entire Company Mr. THIS APTERSOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 21 THE FARTHQUAKE, OR THE SPECTER OF THE NILE-ONE BUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
Mr. O. L. Fox as Clown, also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

THIS EVENIMO, at S. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Moster Stages, First appearance in New York of Mile, Carlotta de Berg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, TAMING THE ELECHANT LES MISSE HIGH DADDY SHIVACOK, OF THE JEW OF CHATTAM'S Mosers. Dan Brysot, Rollin Howard, N. Seymour, Neil Bryant.

THIS EVENING, Martin Performances by BLIND TOM.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, THE FAIRY CIRCLE-IN AND OUT OF PLACE-THE HAPPY MAN: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. OLD DUSSELDORN GALIERY, No. 543 Broadway. TO-DAY and THIS EVENING-Exhibition of the PRIVATE PUTUME GALLERY of Mt. Robert Smith of Philadelphia.

THIS EVENTNO, M. At act E Aced in PRESTIDIOITATION

### Business Notices.

Do not be deceived. No foreign perfumes can be imported for sale at the present rate of duty. Vile imitations of theu imposed upon the credulars. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING Canaus stands alone, unappresched, incomparable, the most popular final extract is existence, and far about of anything of the kind that Europe has ever produced - [New-Haven Register.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION .- MRS. WINSLOW'S Saoruma Syang for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the fiftie cherub awakes as bright as a button." It cures wind colle, regulates the bowels-gives rest to the mother and health to the child Offices, No. 48 Day st., New York, and No. 205 High Heibern, London, England.

AN EPPECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.-The combination of ingredients used to making Snown's Vermistics Compire is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the atomach cause initiation and often prolonged sickness and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vanwagen Cowpers

ECONOMY should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JATNA's Exprovement by those troubled with a slight Cough or Huarseness, or Sore Torost may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the fining of the wind tubes the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throst and a Pam in the Breest, will soon lead, through want of at tention, to Broughitis. A day's delay may entall months of suffering Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORAST. It is a standard remedy, and its caralive properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold everywhere

### MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS

FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

That cannot be picked.
That have no springa.
Ret whichs only one quarter of an ornicat.
Plantin & Co. 1 No. 230 creatives. Philadelphia.
No. 230 Creatives.

No I	bys!-Mal	tes the Hair S	oft and Lux	curiant.
Lonnon	Gray	HAIR COLOR.	Does	RESTORES
LONDON		HAIR COLOR		RESTORES
CONDOR	Hair	HATE COLOR	not	RESTORES
LONGION	******	HAIR COLOR		RESTORES
LONDON	Changed	HAIR COLOR	Stain	Вистопия
Loxpos		HAR COLOR		RESTORES
CONDO	without	HAIR COLOR	or Soil	BESTORES
LONDON		HAIR COLOR		RESTORES
Lospos	Dyeing.	HAIR COLOR	Anything.	RESTORES
Lancour		HAIR COLOR	- SHOWN WAR	RESTORES
Sold by	Dewas Sans	25 & Co., No. 21	Park-row: W	RLLS & CO.

An Affidavir. — I. Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 139 North Seventhest, Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly swam, soloamily declare that, hast December, I was so severely efflicted with Rhomation as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after baving taken but three dues of Microarya's Ghrar Rhammario Rawiny'i was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S New Premium TRUSS, WIGS, TOUPERS, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual-

THE LAST FRENCH CLASSES UNDER A. A. FA-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR.—The best in the world.
Perfect. natural, reliable, harmless and instantaneous in effect. The
consints is signed William A. Batchenlon. Sold by all Druggists.
Factory, No. 81 Barchayet.

LUMBER.

Wiltson, Warnors & Co.,
First-ave., comer Thirty-minfiest.,
fave the largest stock of Lumnar in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Troy Yards. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACRISE and BUTTONHOLE MACRISE AND STREAM AS A CONTROL OF STREAM AS

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.-Owing to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 401 Broadway, a very large assort mout of new and ascond-hand Praxos will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the lat of May. 50 Praxos, MELORICOS and CARLER USAAN to rent.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-assa, Sopportes, &c.—Manas & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-at. Lady attendant. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.— The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,699 Chestmut-st. Phila: Astorph, N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid revolutent initiations of his ostenia.

TO SAPE BUYERS.

The Depot for the sale of the celebrated Wilder Patent Sala-maxions Sape, the best Fire-proof Safe in the world, warranted perpentently dry, is removed from No. 100 Maiden-lane to No. 2 Court landt-st, near Broadway.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Few persons are aware that Herais (commonly called Repture) is one of the most dangerous diseases which affices suffering homacity. But such is the fact. One of presents men has just been called from vigorous beselfs to eternity. The only safe appliance that can be found in the world for coring this difficulty is to obtain WHITE'S PATENT-LEVEN TRUES. It is entirely different in principle and action from all others. Sold by druggists blroughout the country, or at the office of WHITE'S PATENT-LEVEN TRUES CONTART, No. 509 Broadway.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs Colds, Catarzh, Bronchitle, Asthma, Hoarseness, &c. DAKE & Co., No. 638 Fourth-ave., or C. Fox. No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are War-Panted a positive cure for Contiveness, Piles and Dyspopsia.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE has received universal in-

Sorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable preparties for embellishing and strengthening the halr, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandraff. It has stood the poet of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

MARYIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLES SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamedial, and
warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and
Blacchante' SAFES.
MARYIN & Co., 285 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut et., Phils.

3,500 Baicks per hour are made by the "Na-FIGHAL. which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by It will wrant at a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by chiuss will all cromble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REGGA. General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHILBERG'S GERMAN OINTMENT-Warranted a certale ours, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds. Scrip-le, Salt Rhoum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery, and by all principal Druggists.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$3. All

TRUSSES without steel springs to chafe. Supporters for the Abdomen. the Uterus and the Anes, of the most approved inds. All eladic snapementy bandsges wholesale and retail at Dr. samewood, No. 44 fireadway. A lady in attendance.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTING

LOAN COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK ...

SHARES, 825.

Hon. Strox Carrinos, ex Secretary of Wat.
Hon. Jos. A. Gilkonia. ex-Governor of New-Hampshire.
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Major H. O. Britonian, late Paymaster, U. S. A. Wachington, D. C.
This Company offers greater inducements for investments than any
Stack Company are in existence.
The object of the Company is 15 afford facilities to the impoversists
Catton and Sugar Plantering of the Seath to grow and get their crops to
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are the universal requirements of the largest portion of the Southern States, and when indicionaly applied, no matter by whom furnished, will

restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosper ity, and make the South all that Nature designed it. THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

Har Garbax of the volta.

Books of substription for the sale of the Stack now open at the of-fice of the Company, No. 17 Broad at., where information and circu-lars may be obtained. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ING AGENTS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the new-papers in the United States and British Provinces.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good talls.

Air business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tara

UNE," New York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The number of deaths on board the steamship Virginia up to yesterday was 61. There were 70 persons under treatment at last accounts. Intelligence is received of the death by cholera, at Halifax, of Dr. Slayter, a resident physician who ministered to the cholera patients on board the steamship England.

Report bath it that the Fenians in Union-square are about dissolving partnership and going into liquidation. The Roberts Femans, however, seem to be in a flourishing state, and it is to that organization that the Irish look for a solution of the problem which has so long vexed

A slaughter-house on the "abattoire" plan is to be immediately erected, under the approval of the Board of Health, on the East River, at One-hundred-and-sixth-st. The enterprise will be in running order within six weeks. The heated term is upon us. On Saturday the mercury rose to 77 degrees in the shade, and yesterday is is reported as having reached 82; a fact which is something very extraordinary in the meteorological way.

The 71st Regiment, Col. Trafford, will parade to-day, and will receive a stand of colors from the Corporation. The presentation will be made by the Mayor, at the City Hall, at or near 3 o'clock p. m.

In Jersey City they are having a battle about their police arrangements similar, in several respects, to the tamous warfare waged here between the Motropilitan authorities and Mayor Wood.

The Commissioner of the Russian Government to the Western Union Telegraph Company has arrived here, and will proceed to California, May 1.

The robbery of a sum of money exceeding \$5,000, by a youth, is reported this morning. He will undoubtedly be taught the error of his ways.

A fire on Friday evening consumed \$50,000 worth of property at Philadelphia, the loss accruing at a box factory on Ninth-st. To-day (April 23) is the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's

birthday.

Gold closed on Saturday at 1262. The export of the week has been \$117,312. Government stocks are again higher, the 7 30s selling at 1014, and 5-20s as high as 105, equal, excoupes, to \$101.70. For Compound notes there is a 4emand at par and interest, less a brokerage. Money on call is abused ant at 425 per cent. Sterling bills closed at 1074 for leading names at 60 days. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$2,192,493 28—for Customs, \$360,009; Parments, \$1,037,531.73—on account of Loan, \$265,000; Balance, \$97,391,349 86; Gold Notes, \$581,000.

There is no Asiatic Cholera in our city. It has come near us by means of emigrant ships from Europe, and is very likely to visit us in the course of | in London a Central European Republican Committhe ensuing Summer, though we have a Health Com- tee, of which Mazzini is President, and among whose those who prayed and fought for its preservation. mission that is doing its utmost to keep it away. If it members are Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Karl Blind, The "collisions and conflicts" are inspired, or at least me, our distant readers shall be promptly advised of the fact through these columns.

Saturday's flood-tide of talk in the House was ably relieved by the learned legal effort of Judge Shellabarger of Ohio. He holds the belief that the breach between Congress and the President may be healed by recognizing the loyal people of the States in reconstruction, to the exclusion, disfranchisement and punishment of Rebels and Rebel leaders..

The letter of our correspondent in Maine shows that the Fenian doings on the border amount to nothing in fact and very little in point of vapor. The reported exploits in the streets of St. Stephen's and in capturing the flag of a British revenue cutter. prove eminently not Fenian. Mr. Killian, who apars to be the master spirit of this inactivity, is companied by a convention of twenty or thirty patriotic Irishmen who are the sole discoverable force the Fenian invasion.

The conclusion of the inquiry of the Jamaica Commission points to a verdict which will not take the world by surprise. The Commissioners have dealt firmly with Gov. Eyre, and in the investigation itself have throughout acted impartially.

The dispute as to Confederation in the Province of Nova-Scotia has developed a spirit not altogether favorable to its future retention by the British crown. One Member of Parliament is charged with treason, and "threats of disloyalty," says The Toronto Leader, " are bandled backward and forward in a way that is not at all edifying."

With no respect for, and little belief in, a popular calm when popular interests are concerned, the opponents of the English Reform bill have been begging a storm. Mr. Bright bas taken the hint, and the cities and counties are waking up in large popular meetings. Now, says The Potteries Examiner, "if Lowe, Horsman, and their venal and renegade clique want the argument of excitement, let them have it. Such characters are the veriest and vilest anarchists. They can see national improvement only in burning towns and massacre." This is talk with a wind to it. as Mr. Carlyle would say.

Public whipping in the South, we agree with Gov. Holden, is impartially set down in the law for of fenders, black and white; but what observant Southerner will tell us that there is not a marked difference in its administering and applying-the greater weight and number of blows for the backs of a greater number of negroes? The best that Mr. Holden can say of the pillory and whipping-post is that they are rough economies for inflicting disgrace while saving the expense of a prison. We know that in South Carolina, where the lash is the common law, there is no penitentiary whatever. For this wild-cat state of social discipline, Mr. Holden only pleads that it is "preferable to the alternatives of the Draconian system of hanging all offenders, or suffering the guilty to go free." Are these the only alternatives ! Is this the quaint and old-fashioned justice of the South? Then better abolish the whipping-post at once, and set up jails right speedily. We venture to say that there will be as many executioners to reform as convicts.

with too much hanging.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

The late Legislature of our State is entitled to at least negative praise. It was abler and far less corrupt than its immediate predecessor; it did not pass a tithe of the bad measures that were formidably urged upon it; and the Governor bravely vetoed some of the most objectionable of those it did pass; so that its volume of additions to the statutes of our State will show but very little that is decidedly objectionable. Then, it did several decidedly good things; foremost among which, we rank the Health Commission accorded to our City, and the new Excise Board whereby the Liquor Traffic in this metropolis is to be placed under the legal restrictions which it has hitherto defied with impunity. Henceforth, if almost every cornergrocery shall be a tippling-house and every Sabbath a day of especial drunkenness and riot, it will be the fault of the Health Commission and the Police, since they have been clothed with power to enforce what has always been the law, but what has never (save for a few weeks at rare intervals) been obeyed as such. We reckon it will have to be, for at least a year from the 1st of May next. If, at our next State Election, the People shall decide to have Sunday thereafter a day of tipsy jollity, of fight and frolie, we must submit, as the other sort never did. But let them make a square, open issue, and we do not fear the result.

As to general City Reform, a little has been done, and but a little. The Board of Finance or of Control, was beaten, as it should not have been. Had it been passed, it would have saved at least \$1,000,000 per annum from the start, and ultimately many millions to our tax-payers. It will be urged again and again, till some effective barrier against gigantic peculation shall have been exacted.

One of the chief obstacles to Reform is the character of the delegation sent to Albany from this City. The chief robbers are no longer satisfied with sending adroit, cunning men to watch over their interests: they go themselves, and bargain with every project of venal rapacity or rottenness to save their plunder. To their ignorant supporters here, they clamor against Republican commissions and schemes to take patronage and power from Democrats; but when a majority of the Republicans offered to take our new City Hall out of the hands of its present "no party" (or balanced) managers, and give it to a Democratic Commission headed by the Mayor, every Democratic Senator helped rote it down. What the Republican majority wanted was to stop peculation; but this was exactly what our Democratic members did n't want; and they succeeded. We venture to say that no bill proposing to raise salaries, build railroads or canals, or increase expenditure generally, has passed the late Legislature, which was not supported by at least three-fourths of the Democratic representatives of our city. Yet, had these very bills became laws, the people would have been exhorted to vote down Gov. Fenton and his friends and put these Democrats into power, because

of the enormous pressure of taxation. We hear that the New Broadway swindle-saddling on the City the expense of a local improvement for the benefit of a few speculators in real estate—was juggled

Friends of Reform and Retrenchment! let us not be scouraged! This was our first systematic effort; and we have achieved some decided and gratifying sucpesses. Let us rally around the Citizen's Association, and prepare to send a better delegation to our next

### THE REPUBLICANS OF EUROPE.

Nearly every country of Europe has at present Republican party, who look forward to the time when the political education of the people shall have made sufficient progress to establish the principle of popular sovereignty under a republican form of government. Their organization must, of necessity, be imperfect so long as existing legisla-tion punishes the utterance of republican sentiments as high treason, and forbids the publication of republican newspapers. In most of the European countries they must seek a refuge either in England or the

United States. For many years the Republicans of Europe have had and other well-known chiefs of the Progressive party. intensified, by this antagonism. The Southern This Committee has made great and incessant efforts to promote political education in the several countries of Europe, and to strengthen the belief in the superiority of republican institutions.

During our late war, the cause of a Free Union had nowhere in Europe warmer friends than among the leaders of the Republican party. They fully realized the immense importance which the issue of our conflict must have for the future of Republicanism in Europe. They were-so far as we know, without a solitary exception-enthusiastic champions of the ab-

olition of Slavery and the restoration of the Union. From the restoration of the great American Republie the Republicans of Europe expect the most powerful and lasting influence upon the progress of liberal principles in Europe. They are of opinion that a closer union between believers in popular sovereignty and republican institutions could not fail greatly to promote the advance of the common cause in the Old World. They are sufficiently acquainted with the fundamental principle of our foreign policy not to expectany armed interference; but they are satisfied that the peaceable alliance of American and European Republicans for the elucidation and diffusion of republican principles may exercise a powerful and-in the course of time-an irresistible influence upon the political destinies of the Old World.

The European Republican Committee of London have sent over Mr. Louis Bulewski to this country, in order to lay their plans and their hopes before the American friends of republican institutions. Mr. Bulewski has been in Washington, and there discussed the subject with some of the leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who cordially approve the propositions of the European Committee The first step toward effecting an American organization for the purpose of cooperating with the European Republicans was taken in this city on Thursday night, when a committee, with E. A. Stansbury as chairman, was appointed to prepare a reply to the address from the European Committee to the people of the United States. The New York Committee will also make the necessary preparations for calling public meetings in the large cities of the Union, to discuss the subject and pass appropriate resolutions.

The proposition of the London Committee is one of great importance, and only needs to be fully understood to meet everywhere with cordial approbation and warm support.

The Commercial Advertiser abandons its "new

broom" position by a flank movement, saying:

"The Tribune advocates new Boards of Commissioners and new men to administer this vast property piers, wharves, markets, &c., which now brings little or nothing into the public treasury. The Commercial, on the contrary, advocates the sale of all this vast property, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the city debt. Such a measure will relieve the ottizens of the heavy taxes now levied to administer this vast property, and the city debt, as well as those necessary to provide for the interest on the latter. This will make the \$40,000,000 pay its fair proportion of the public expenditures, thus further relieving the owners of other property, and this will leave markets and piers and wharves to the management of private individuals, who, attinulated by competition and self-interent, would soon furnish us with markets and docks and piers unsurpassed in any city in the world. And all this would be done without any city in the world. And all this would be done without the interference of public officials. The proposed measure would, therefore, rid us of a great number of public officials, and of a vast amount of public corruption, which is now not only injuring and demoralizing the whole examinity, but is further readering Republican institutions odious in the eyes of honest men both in this country and in Europe. Cannot I'lls Tranunc be induced to side with Tte Commertal on this subject."

—The Cammercial should have been better informed. broom" position by a flank movement, saying:

and that too much whipping has been cotemporary For years, THE TRILLING has been calling for the sale of this property-is for it now, and expects to remain so. But there will still be City property, and we shall need honest men to manage it. Whenever it gets into the hands of men who are not honest-who manage it with paramount regard not to the public good, but to their own emolument and that of their confederate thieves-we shall do our best to get it out of their hands, and to this end shall try one means after another. Hence our partiality for "new brooms."

#### LET US CONSIDER THE MATTER CALMLY.

The N. Y. Times, after quoting what we said of Judge Sharkey's estimate that half the slaves of Mississippi in 1860 have since died, and his expectations that the race is destined (because of Emancipation) to become extinct-thus comments:

to become extinct—thus comments:

"Whether his "expectations as to their future extinction is well-founded or not, must depend, we think, upon their relations with the Whites. They are adapted to the climate; they understand the work requisite for their support; their labor will be in greater demand and better rewarded than ever before; and there is nothing in the nature of the case to render life more precarious among them now than it was before they were made free. But it cannot be denied that the relations which are to exist between them and the Whites are, in this respect, as in all others, of the utnost importance, and should take precedence of all secondary matters in the public mind. It is on this account, partly, that we have questioned the wisdom of these who demand suffrage for the Southern freedmen as the first step and condition sine yea non of Restoration. In the present state of the Southern mind, universal negro suffrage forced upon the Southern meet an inversal negro suffrage forced upon the Southern meet assumed to exist toward the negro race, and would thus lead to collisions and conflicts which could not fail to prove disastrous to the weaker party. Now that Slavery is extinguished, there is no shadow of justice or reason for excluding men merely on account of color from all personal, civil and political rights enjoyed by the great mass of the people; but there may be very strong reasons for care and prudence in the time and mode of conferring those rights upon men hitherto excluded from them. First, let the relations of capital and labor be mutual, cordial and friendly, between the Whites and the Blacks; let these become settled and established, so that the dependence of each upon the other shall be felt, as it soon will be—and all clee will follow as a matter of course, by the voluntary cooperation of both classes, and will thus give the best possible security for permanence and stability.

"We are afraid that our extreme men in Congress and else where, who are so exacting upon this subject

Comments by The Tribune.

Judge Sharkey, it will be noted, "expects" that the Black race in this country will become extinct any hore. He does not say they will, if enfranchised; he is not contemplating that contingency; he expects their extinction because they have been emancipated. If he is a safe guide in the premises, the only way to save them from extermination is to remand them into Slavery.

The Times, however, is not prepared to advocate this alternative; hence, we submit, it can make nothing out of Judge Sharkey's expectations. And it seems to us that they make for rather than against Black Enfranchisement. If the negroes are doomed to extinction as unenfranchised freedmen (as Judge Sharkey and the Sharkey tribe "expect"), then, we suggest, it is better to try Equal Rights; since the experiment cannot result more disastrously than its alternative, if the issue of that shall conform to Judge Sharkey's expectation.

Mind: we do not accept Judge Sharkey's premes. We do not believe that the Four Million Blacks living in the Slave States in 1860 have been reduced so low as Three Millions. Many have died, we know but a good many have been born also; and we doubt through. If so, it must be resisted in the Courts to that the mortality among the Southern Blacks has, on the whole, been greater than among Southern Whites. Many have, doubtless, left Mississippi (whereof not half the Blacks living there were natives, and it was never a favorite State with slaves;) but thousands of these are now in Texas, in New-Orleans, in Memphis, in Louisville, and in the North. We are confident that the next census will show more han Three Millions of Blacks in this country.

The Whites of the South were generally identified in sympathy and effort with the Rebellion; the Blacks -instinctively, from the first; ardently, practically, after the appearance of Mr. Lincoln's proclamations of Freedom-stood by the Union. There were not, say in 1864-5, a thousand negroes in the whole country were not Unionists. Yet when The Times speaks of "the Southern mind," "the Southern people," it ignores the Loyal Millions of Blacks and contemplates the Rebel Whites alone. We protest that this is acayowed Republicans are not permitted to regide, and | cordant neither with fact, with reason, nor with the gratitude which hearty loyalty should inspire.

The "prejudice and hatred" averred by The Times of Whites against Blacks at the South is the prejudice of those who sought to destroy our Nationality against Whites are no more prejudiced against their late slaves than they are against us "Yanks;" and they would be quite as much conciliated and pleased by our disfranchisement as by that of our Black allies in the late struggle. Yet The Times does not propose to suppress universal Northern suffrage to placate the reconstructed. Why not?

As to "care and prudence in the time and mode of conferring those rights," &c., The Times does not need to be told that our only time is the present. If we do not secure enfranchisement for the Blacks in the process of reconstruction, we never can. The moment the Southern States shall have passed the ordeal of Congress, we shall be told, "You are too late! The matter is settled. You can neither amend the Federal Constitution nor exact Black Suffrage in any form. The subject is disposed of."

Those whom The Times called "extreme men" did not "begin at the wrong end." They began by treating the slaves of Rebels as "contraband of war." Next they abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia. Then they enrolled and armed the Blacks to fight for the Union. Then they abolished Slavery by Constitutional Amendment. At length, they have placed the Civil Rights of the Blacks under the protection of a Federal statute. And now they propose to crown the edifice by securing to them the Right of Suffrage. You see, they began at the right end, and have kept on in a logical, workmanlike order to this

It seems to them that the true way to "make the relations of Capital and Labor mutual, cordial and friendly," is to place both under the protection of Equal Rights and Equal Laws. That is the course pursued with the relations of White Labor to Capital. and it has worked well. Then why not extend it to Black also? What reason can be given for leaving this grave matter to the uncontrolled discretion of the late slave-holding Rebels that would not have been as good a reason for leaving the Abolition of Slavery to their discretion as well ?

#### CARLYLE. Mr. Carlyle's discourse meets with two sets of critics

in England. The LondonStandard, in behalf of "superlative worth and power" against "the dull average of common-place people," says: "Mr. Carlyle does not believe in Democracy-no real man of thought does." The Star, on the other hand, feels "disappointed that Carlyle has nothing to tell us beyond the old story that the rule of despotic strength is mankind's sole order; that everything new is contemptible; that only by dictatorship of great, domineering, Cromwellian minds can humanity be driven to any goal worth reaching." So, in fact, runs the current of a great part of the Lord Rector's speech-the wisest and kindest cynicism, in its way, that has been heard for many years. All that he said about the virtue of study, the holiness of health, the wisdom and duty of silence and reverence, was wholesome and timely to his audience and the hour, and pervadingly reverent of those institutions under which he held his Rectorship; but otherwise, and aside from his well-known bias, his remarks may mean anything and everything, and we doubt their consistent application to any particular theory of government. Who was Oliver Cromwell? In short terms, an ugly brewer, sprung from "the dull average - The Commercial should have been better informed. of common-place people," who overturned, battered | sion of copular concerts, which, to say the least, have acrer

and decapitated "superlative worth and power" without compunction. And John Knox, Mr. Carlyle's other favorite, was much the same sort of good fellow -a violent popular reformer, with a bony nose and big knuckles, who wrapped his demands out on the Queen's table. But the philosopher opposes having any more Cromwells and Knoxes; conveniently stops hero-worshiping at two centuries ago, and forgets, while talking against "wind and talk," that a great many more people are able to talk than were two centuries ago. Now, if we should search for the remains of the better spirit of Cromwell and his saints, would it be with Lords Derby or Malmsbury in the House of Lords, or with John Bright in the House of Commons?

### USELESS OFFICIALS.

If anything were wanting to prove that our City and County Government is a perfect farce, that fact might be settled conclusively by an observer who should have taken a trip to Albany any day during the past month. At times nearly every prominent office-holder in the City Government was away from his post, and to be found in the State capitol. The Street Commissioner, Mr. Cornell, has been absent from his Department all the past three months, sitting as a Senator from the Fifth District. His salary, \$7,500, is regularly paid him, and his Department takes care of itself. The Surrogate, Mr. Tucker, has been away from his court more than three months, sitting as a Representative in the Assembly. His salary is duly paid, and the dead men, widows, orphans, executors and administrators have to wait patiently upon the leisure of this judicial legislator. In addition to these, hordes of Aldermen, Councilmen, subordinates from departments, Clerks, Commissioners, Members of Boards, Deputies, Assistants, and what-not have been thronging the lobbies of the Legislature, day after day, utterly neglecting the interests of the city and entirely absorbed in furthering their own. And yet New-York City appears to be not a bit altered on this account. It seems to get along as well as ever, and some earnest, practical persons have seriously proposed that we should double the salaries of such officials, if they will only keep away altogether. One thing, however, is proved by all this: that we have about four times as many rulers in the City Government as are necessary; that heads of departments can be spared; that Common Councilmen, Clerks and Deputies can be spared, and that if the salary roll of this City Government were cut down three-quarters, we should save money directly and indirectly here, and prevent the corruption of the source of law at Albany.

The colored people of Norfolk, Va., recently formed in procession and marched through the streets, in nor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Certain badly reconstructed White ruffians attacked them on the way, intending to break them up, but got the worst of the fray. Whereupon says The Express:

"The News cites the recent massacre of Whites by the negroes at Norfolk, as the natural result of the pernicious teachings of the Radicals. Under proper discipline, the negro is decile and manageable; but, pampered and spoiled by indulgence, he soon becomes arrogant and insubordinate."

- Thank God for the Civil Rights bill, and for every measure that tends to protect the poor and the humble against such ruflians as assailed the Norfolk procession, and such villains as are allowed to pervert the columns of journals to throwing the blame of their ruffianism on the objects of their brutal antipathy!

Who ever heard of Blacks assailing a White proces-

The Daily News has a letter from an ex-Rebel in West Virginia, who—in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment disfranchising Rebels—says:

"It is a notorious fact—as any Federal officer stationed in West Virginia during the war will testify—that two-thirds, if not four fifths, of the intelligence and virtue of the State were on the side of the Rebellion."

-As the vote of the Counties now composing West Virginia on the question of ratifying the Secession ordinance of the Virginia Convention shows a majority of at least two to one for the Union, this writer makes "intelligence and virtue" scarce articles in West Virginia.

E TORK TAKES ST They have been finding gold in the White Mountains of New-Hampshire and the Green Mountains of Vermont. In Lisbon, N. H., they are said to have rocky peaks which yields to each tun of vein-stone \$28 in plumbago and \$20 in silver; while a vein of white quartz in that town has yielded (a little of it) \$867 per tun in gold and \$159 in silver. One batch o les vielded \$1,500 per tun. There are similar reports from various parts of Canada and Nova-Scotia. If we have Cholera in the cities this Summer, some of us may turn to gold-digging. .

The National Press is a new and cheap daily, which is proposed to be started in our City by a company, whereof Mr. L. Sherwood is President and Mr. J Winchester Treasurer. It is to be Republican, Radical, and devoted to the Protection of Home Industry. It will be about one-third the size of THE TRIBUNE, and sold for two cents. The enterprise has our hearty

A correspondent challenges the good taste of parading the portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the show window of Broadway book-stores. Why not? The booksellers offer for sale what customers are likely to buy; and they wish to let their Democratic friends have portraits as well as Republican.

# To the Merchants and Shipmasters of the United States. GENTLEMEN: We, the Journeymen Shipwrights of

New-York and vicinity, deem it necessary to contradict the tatement of the Master Shipwrights of this port, in regard to the Eight-Hour system, they having represented that we demand for extra work \$1 12 per hour—equivalent to \$7 87 per day. This statement we positively deay. But we do demand that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, and the present rate of wages. Double time shall be charged from 7 o'clock p. m. to 6 o'clock a. m., and Sundays. We would respectfully solicit any work that may be required to be done. Hoping that you will consider that the Journeymen Ship wrights have done your work heretofore, and that they are as capable of doing the work now as ever, therefore, we would most respectfully ask a fair trial. All orders sent to No. 68 East Broadway, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

### Obituary.

We record to-day the death of the distinguished nd learned physician and prominent citizen, Dr. Joseph M. Smith. He has long stood very high in his profession in this country. He was born at New-Rechelle, Westchester County, N. Y., March 14, 1789, and was the son of the eminent Dr Matson Smith. Dr. Smith graduated at the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, New-York, in 1815, and in 1826 was appointed Professor in his Alma Mater, a position which he has most ably filled to the time of his death. For nearly forty years he has been one of the physicians of the New-York Hospital, and during that long period he has skillfully and kindly attended the patients there gathered, and drew thither, prior to the removal of the Colleges up town, crowds of students to listen to his clinical instructions. In 1854, he was elected President of the New-York Academy of Medicine. The Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New-York made him their President at their organization, and it is chiefly due to the efforts of that body that we have at length an efficient Board of Health.

THE MUSIC SEASON AT CENTRAL PARK .- Inlligence comes to us that the Commissioners of the Park are already bestirring themselves in the matter of providing weekly open air Concerts as usual during the warm season; and we have the satisfaction of stating that, as in past years, the music at the Park this Summer will be under the experienced and capable direction of Mr. H. B. Dodworth, who will commence on Saturday. June 2, with a band of 35 instruments, comprising a considerable number of highly-talented performers, whose skill will be equal to the proper rendering of the most elaborate compositions. The constantly widening field of military band music has been faithfully explored by Mr. Dodworth during the past Winter; and, profiting by the experience of the past, as well as availing himself of unrivated facilities for procuring supplies in Europe, he will undoubtedly be able to give a succes-

been surpassed in point of variety, of novelty, or of general meri toriousness, by any similar class of entertainments in this country. We had hoped to record the determination of the Park Commissioners to inaugurate a system of monstre out-door concerts, similar to those of some of the European capitale, with a band of from 80 to 100 men. Indeed, we are not destitute of hopes that such an experiment may be tried before the expiration of the warm season. There can scarcely be a doubt of the success of such a schemereally, cone whatever as to the certainty of securing popular approval and applaase. While the subject of music in Central Park will hardly reach the dignity of a great national issue, there is, nevertheless, an inevitable shortening of national pride on reflecting that in the production of harm-less recreations for the people we do not compete with other countries. During the season soon to commence it is safe to look for weekly scenes of popular pleasure, the like of which has no parallel with us, though in Europe similar entertainments and recreations are by no means unfrequent or uncom-mon. Under the careful supervision of the authorities of the Park, and with the diligent execution of their wishes by the police, the music senson of 1866 cannot fail to be even more successful than any which have preceded it.

### FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Markets-The Flood-Military Legislation. New OBLEANS, Saturday, April 21, 1865.
Messrs, Alien & Co. have arrived from Calcutta, to open direct trade by a line of English ships. They say there is much demand for timber and Western produce, bacon, name, oil, gresse, &c., in the East Indies, and they promise o send back gunny-cloth, bagging, teas, coffee, spices, and likinds of greecests.

to send back gunny-cloth, bagging, teas, conce, spaces, and all kinds of groceries.

The western parishes of the Mississippi Valley are alt flooded, and the water is rising.

The Eastern Military District of Louisiana has been abolished, and Gen. Sherman has been ordered to his regiment. All the records have been sent to headquarters. Monthly reports of the prisoners have been ordered.

New-OBLEANS, April 22, 1858.

Sailed, steamers Mariposa and General Grant for Now-Verley.

York.

Arrived, steamer Alabama from New-York.

The press insist on the release of Senator Gwyan.

The working men demand the adoption of the eighthour system of their municipal candidates.

The friends of Benjamin say he will not return, as he
can do better in England, where he ranks as a good firstclass lawrer.

class lawyer.

Corn, cane, wheat and all vegetation is well put in, and forward. The demand for cotton seed is active.

Corn, cane, wheat and all vegetation is well put in, and forward. The demand for cotton seed is active.

The Boston steamship Concordia is advertised for Liverpool direct. The trade is increasing.

Charley Armstrong won the race of four-mile heats, beating Rossean in the last heat by three lengths; time, 7:531, 8:05. The race-horses all left for Louisville this evening on the steamer Louisiana.

Cotton unchanged; sales 1:390 bales New Middling at 35c. 323c.; to-day's receipts 1.414 bales. Coffee—week's sales 2.570 bags; prime 21c., fair 204c.; Off stock, 8,170 bags. Sterling Exchange easier at 61 34. New York sight Exchange, para-

## FORTRESS MONBOE.

Another Negro Celebration-No Further Disturbance-Clement C. Clay.

A large procession of the negro population of Hamp'on Roads and the surrounding country took place to-day in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

The negroes, after marching through the principal streets of Hampton, were addressed by Major-Gen, Miles, Commanding the District; Brig. Gen. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau; Col. D. B. Whits, and others. Everything passed off in the most quite and occleriv manner.

others. Everything passed off in the most quite and ofderly manner.

Mr. Clement C. Clay, having accepted the conditions of
the paroll-yesterlay morning, has packed up his clothing,
arranged his affairs, and will leave here on the steams.

John Sylvester, for City Point, Va. He goos from there
to Petersburg, Va., where his devoted wife will join him
and accompany him to his home in Alabams, where he
designs remaining for the present.

# Fire in Louisvillo-Loss, \$18,000.

A fire occurred last night in Market-st. It caught in Finley's daguerrian gallery, over Morris Lovy's dry goods and cloak store, injuring by fire and water: Levy, \$5,000: 8. Bakroon, dry goods, \$10,000; M. A. Aron, cloak and trimmings, \$1,500: Thomas Jackes, owner of buildings, \$1,500: aggregate loss, \$18,000; felly insured in the Germania, London and Liverpool, Phonix, Manhasset and North-Western Insurance Companies.

At Philadelphia—Less \$70,000.

Philadelphia—Less \$70,000.

A fire list evening destroyed James Watson's flax factory, on Ninth-st., above Columbia-ave. The building and machinery were totally destroyed. Loss on machinery \$50,000, and on the stock, \$20,000. Insurance, \$40,000.

Fatal Altercation at Brandeaburg, Kr.

At Brandenburg, on Friday afternoon, in an altercation between two brothers, Kendrick and Allen Stanford, respecting an old partnership, the latter having drawn a pistol, was killed instantly by the other.

On Friday, on the Christianburg and Shelbyville pike, Terrill, Weathers, and a number of their old comrades were seen going toward Shelbyville, and caused considerable excitement, as Terrill said he was watching for parties who, being sworn on examination as jurors at his recentrial for murder at Shelbyville, stated that they were satisfied Terrell should be hung. He says he will kill them to the last one.

## Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

APPAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) NAVY-YARD.

Naval matters at this station have been in a state of stagnation for a considerable length of time, but within the past week an unwonted degree of activity has been manifested in pushing forward the repairs upon the vessels now at the Navy-Yard for that purpose. What the reason for this bustle is, can only be conjectured, but it is generally believed that it is owing to the difficulties which are expected to arise from the termination of the Reappropriate. rally believed that it is owing to the difficulties which are expected to arise from the termination of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada. The tone of the people who are interested in matters pertaining to the fisheries in this quarter, is quite belligerent, and nothing would, apparently, be more acceptable to them than a war with England, which would enable them to retain the process of the interior in the contract of the co apparently, be more acceptable to them than a war with England, which would enable them to retain for the injuries inflicted on American commerce during the Rebellion by the British built and British manned privateers furnished to the Rebels by that power. Another subject much canvased here is the Fenian demonstration against New-Brunswick and the Canadas. The Fonians are decidedly in favor here, not so much from any great respect or love borne by the natives of this section for "Ould Ireland" as from a desire to see the Bluenoses, who permitted the organization upon their soil, of the raids on our frontier towns during the late war, repaid in their own coin. Within the past two weeks any number of supposed Fenian privateers have been seen in this vicinity, and if the yards span by the denizens of this locality are entitled to any credence there must be quite a large fleet of them afford. This feeling of resentment against England, engendered as it is by old memories of 1776 and 1812, and fostered by the recollection of the course pursued by her during the late civil war, is nowhere more strongly exhibited than on the eastern coast of the United States, where the people are almost unanimous in wishing success to any moremont calculated to indict injury on the power or commerce of Great Britain.

The only naval event of interest which has occurred lately was the successful docking of the new frigate Contocock on Tuesday of the last week. There will be quite a large gathering of naval officers here on Tuesday next to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of the forts below New-Orleans. Commodore Bailey has issued several hundred invitations to officers who underwant the "haptism of fire" on the memorable 24th of April, 1862, and it is expected that the affair will be a most successful one.

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The following is a complete list of the vessels now being

Name.	BUILDING.	Guns.	Tunnage
	Class.		
Piscataxua,	Screw frigate,	23	3,177
Alert.	Screw gunboat,	10	831
Passaconaway	Iron clad.	4	3,200
Contoecook,	Screw frigate.	13	2,340
Minnetonka,	Screw frigate,	23	3,177
Illinois,	Screw frigate,	23	3,177
Name.	Class.	Guna	Tunnage.
Galeus.	Screw gunboat,	* 10	738
Maratanza,	Side wheel gunbe	oat, 10	786
Minnesota,	Screw frigate	42	3,307
Pawnee.	Screw gunboat,	14	1.989

LARCENY OF HOOP SKIRTS .- Austin Kelly, one of LARGENY OF HOOF SKIRTS.—Austin Kelly, one of the proprietors of the store No. 51 Walker-st. caused the arrest of Samuel Feeney and George Valentine, who were detected in the act of removing from in front of his premises a case of knop skirts, valued at \$600. Officer Woolsey, of the Broadway squad, having arrested both men. Sweeney produced an order purporting to be signed by J. M. Joyce, requesting the hearer to remove the case of skirts to No. 23 Ludlow st. Feeney, supposing the order to be genuine, and, assisted by Valentine, was about to execute it when taken in custody. Justice Hogan yesterday committed the parties for examination. The police are on search of the author of the bogus order.

REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO THROW A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK—THE MISCREASY ARRESTED.—The 12-35 Shorp Linatrain for New-York, on the Stonington Raifroad, Thursday noon, at a bridge just beyond the junction, four miles from this city, ran into an obstruction, formed of a beard and sleeper placed transversely upon the track. The rottouness of the timber, however, prevented any sorious result. Yesterday, not far from the same place, a similar obstruction was encountered by the same train, but again the fiendish attempt failed in consequence of the thinness of the stick scleeted. Just be fore the last named occurrence, some of the mon amployed on the road at that point were met by an Irishman, who, without securing to recognize their occupation, boasted of having committed both the acts referred to, and said that he would eated himself. He was seized, put on board the train, which in a few minutes brought up at the obstruction, and is now in jail at Greenwich. He says he has been in this country but a few weeks, and that he worked for a man by the name of Buddong He is a fellow of the most ugiy disposition. The passengors were greatly exasperated against him, as may well be conceived.

[Providence Journal, April 21.] REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO THROW A TRAIN OFF THE

ceived. (Providence Journal, April 21.

DIED OF CHOLERA.—Dr. W. B. Slayter of this city has just received the intelligence of the death of his brother, Dr. John Slayter, the Health Officer at Hallfar, N. S. He fell a victim to the disease contracted by him white attending the cholera patients landed there from the steamer England. This is the first death reported among the medical mass of this country during the present year from cholera.

[Chicago Tribune, April 80.